

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N^o 945.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

THE MILLINERY STORE.

26 Mrs. White,
(From London)

BEGS leave to return her sincere thanks to a generous public, for the encouragement she has experienced since her commencement, and informs them, she has removed from Mr. Bogg's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where she continues to have an extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz:

Silk and straw Scops, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Feathered Velvet Hats, Velvet Spencers, Satin and made Cloaks, Lace and Gauze Veils, Turbans, Crapé and Mullen Caps, Ostrich Feathers, & Artificial Flowers, Studings for Cravats, Suspenders, Black and Red Morocco Leather Bonnets for Children.

N. B. Scopards Bonnets made, and Umbrellas covered at the short notice.

Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish perfume and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, 29 Velvets, Jacomet, tambored & book mullins, Humbuns, Baftas, India hawls, silk and cotton, India silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & flocks, Nankeens, Turkey yars, Pickings &c. A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of baron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's licks fall.

Millers can be supplied with boulting cloths of the different numbers.

Thomas LOVE,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old Rind in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms unobstructed with the bustle of a tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

TO BE SOLD OR LEASED, FOR a term of years, the FARM on which I now live, lying on the Kentucky river, in the county of Woodford, estimated at 256 acres, 80 or one hundred acres thereof cleared, affording most excellent pasture, and convenient to very fine range. On this farm there is a dwelling house of sawed logs, of two stories, two rooms and a passage on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, with convenient out-houses, an excellent firing, spring house, garden, and variety of choice fruit, &c., appurtenances thereto. A ferry, warehouse, and two other houses and out-buildings, capable of accommodating families. For terms apply to John Pethlethwait in Lexington, or on the premises, to the subscriber.

CHARLES SCOTT.

October 15, 1804.

Fayette County, 1804.

TAKEN up by Levi Todd, ONE BAY FILLEY, about one year old, a small white on her right hind foot: Appraised to twenty five dollars; the said Colt came to the plantation of said Levi Todd about November last.

Before H. HARRISON.

A copy. Tele.

David Todd, D. C.

FOR SALE, the place wherein I now live, containing 450 acres well improved, and generally given up to be as handsome a place as any in Fayette county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 24 wide, andched off in a neat plain manner, and other necessary out-houses; there is likewise a very fine grist mill with two pairs of stones, one of which are burnt—the said mill, dam, and all were built anew about twelve months ago—the dam and all under works are locust timber, which will stand at least fifty years without being impaired—there is about 130 acres of cleared land, springs and rockwater that was never known to rot—I will sell the whole together, or the mill with 50 or 100 acres with it, and give a considerable credit for half, the other half being paid down. For further particulars applying to the subscriber, any person may be informed and shown.

John Rogers.
Fayette county, Davy's Fork of Elk horn, April 16th, 1804.

TWO STILLS FOR SALE.

ONE holds 127 gallons, the other 60 gallons. I will sell them low for all cash. For sale, also,

The Noted Thorough Bred Horse, LAMPLIGHTER, which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior. I will take one thousand dollars for him—he is eight years old. J. R.

90
VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from LimeStone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnovorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elk horn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
Lexington Kentucky, Jan. 13, 1804.

MADISON CIRCUIT, 1804.
September Court, 1804.
William Barnett, comple^t.

against
William Heff's & Als. def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the complainant, by his counsel, and on motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Heff's, is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next March term of this court, to shew cause, if any he can, why the complainant's Bill should not be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A copy. Tele.
Will. Irvine, C. M. C.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for sale at this Office,

LETTERS ON THE DIVINE UNITY.
In answer to Mr. David Barrow's Letters to a Friend.

By AUGUSTINE EASTIN.

FOR SALE.

AND possession given immediate-
ly 1/2 acres of land, lying on the
waters of Cane Run, and immediate-
ly on the road leading from Lexington
to Georgetown—There is tolerable
good improvements, with about
50 acres of the above land cleared,
and well enclosed with a good fence,
the title indisputable; the terms of
sale will be made known by applica-
tion to the subscriber, living on the
premises.

I will also sell all my stock, at
reduced prices for cash or short cre-
dit—Among my horses I have two
thorough bred Mares, brought from
Virginia last spring, one was got by
the noted horse Quickilver out of a
Pilgrim mare, three years old
this spring, now in foal by Albert,
the other was got by Fitzchew's noted
running horse Old Frederick,
out of a full blooded mare, and now
in foal by Medley.

Tbos. J. Garrett
Fayette, July 9th, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

BY power of attorney from the ex-
ecutors of Patrick Henry deceased, a

TRACT OF LAND,

On Mill creek, near Drennon's Lick,
about 8 miles from the mouth of Ken-
tucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of
Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey
made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000
acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr.
Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork
of Salt river, by survey in 1784, patented
to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable,
but a purchaser would chuse to judge
for himself. The terms may be known
by applying to the subscriber, living in
Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.
April 17, 1804.

ALEX. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadel-
phia, in addition to their former
assortment,

Book linin, plain and figured cam-
brick do.

Chintzes and calicoes, assorted,
Blue hair plush, & brown Hollands

Constitution and fancy cords,
Extra long silk gloves, assorted,

Morocco slippers, assorted,
Loaf sugar, coffee and fresh teas,

Copper in sheets & still patterns.

Which they will sell on the most mo-
derate terms, for Cash.

Lexington, July 14, 1804.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen
with a hot dye, which I will warrant
to stand, or return the money, and on
as reasonable terms as any dyer in
Lexington. I will dye wool a deep
blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
At the sign of the Golden Boot &
Shoe, in the old court-house,
corner of Main & Cross-streets,
Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your
cotton coloured free from spots, tye
your cuts loose.

H. C.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late
firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz,
Seitz & Johnston, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan
Jun. John Jordan Jun. & Co. and John & William Jordan are requested
to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts
to ANDREW F. PRICE, who is hereby
duly authorized to receive the
same. Those who do not avail
themselves of this notice, may rest
assured that suits will be instituted
against them without discrimination.

John Jordan Jun.
Lexington, Sept. 4, 1804.

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John Jordan Jun.
Lexington, Sept. 4, 1804.

By Authority.

By JAMES MADISON, Secretary
of State of the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the 26th of June of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, in the following manner, that is to say: they shall vote for two persons as President and Vice-President, in conformity with the first section of the second article of the Constitution." And in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement; and they shall likewise vote for one person as President, and for one person as Vice-President, in conformity with the above mentioned amendment of the Constitution; and in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the first section of this act. But those certificates only, of votes given for President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be opened by the President of the Senate, for the purpose of being counted, which shall contain the list or lists of votes given in conformity with the Constitution, as in force on the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors, by whom the said votes shall have been given.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of September, 1804.

[Signed] JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "an act relative to the election of president and vice president of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as president, in case of vacancies in the offices of president and vice president."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the amendment proposed during the present session of Congress to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for President and Vice-President of the United States, shall have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every state, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the Newspapers printed in each state, in which the laws of the United States are annually published.—The executive authority of each state shall cause a transcript of the said notification to be delivered to the electors appointed for that purpose, who shall first thereafter meet in such state, for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States; and whenever the said electors shall have received the said transcript of notification, or whenever they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the ratification of the abovementioned amendment, in one of the Newspapers of the state, by the Secretary of State, they shall vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, respectively, in the manner directed by the abovementioned amendment, and having made and signed three certificates of all the votes given by them each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one, of the votes given for President, and the other, of the votes given for Vice-President: they shall seal up the said certificates, certifying on each, that lists of all the votes of such state given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice-President, is contained therein, and shall cause the said certificates to be transmitted and disposed of, and in every other respect act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement. And every other provision of the act to which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, shall extend and apply to every election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, made in conformity to the abovementioned amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

And whereas, the abovementioned amendment may be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states, and thereupon become immediately valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, on a day so near the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors in the several states, that the electors shall not in every state be apprised of the said ratification, and may vote in a manner no longer conformable with the Constitution, as amended, whereby several states might be deprived of their vote in the election of a President and Vice-President; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the electors who shall be appointed in each state for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, shall at every fire through. There are fastenings such election, unless they shall have by means of which it seems any num-

ber of them may be instantly linked together, to form a strong iron barrier, to secure the infantry not only from the fire of the enemy's musketry, but from the bayonets, and the charge of the cavalry; with suitable places for the arms, ammunition, which would be always kept dry, and, by placing the carriages in a double row at a certain distance, a covering may at that time be elevated over them in less than a minute, so as to form a commodious tent, or when fastened together, a sort of fortified camp, which nothing but cannon could force. It is also said, that an army provided with carriages would be able to secure themselves from the effects of the enemy's cannon at any time in less than three hours, by means of a particular sort of intrenchment, from which they might either advance in good order, with the carriages in front, or retreat in the same order, if required, which intrenchments would be of little or no use to the enemy, if they gained them, unless they were provided with carriages. In short, it seems that this plan would introduce a new and unexpected mode of warfare, which would greatly harass and distress the enemy (in case they should make a good landing) and no doubt but it would greatly add to the comfort and convenience of the volunteers in particular, and inspire them with additional confidence: For with the hearts of lions, and ramparts of iron, what enemy, (though their numbers were ever so great) could possibly conquer us, especially as the advantage would be very much in our favor in this enclosed country; for in addition to the aforementioned considerations, it is said that it is proposed to paint the carriages so as when formed in a line, exactly to represent a hedge row; and still further to heighten the effect, if occasion required, by tying small bushes on the spikes at the top, which would cause the enemy to suspect that every hedge they saw was a portable bullet proof mask in the front of an army. This plan, like all other new inventions, has no doubt to encounter a multitude of prejudices; but it is generally thought, that it might prove of infinite importance in case the enemy should be able to escape the vigilance, of our wooden walls, and land in great numbers in this country.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

MILITARY INVENTION.
A SINGULAR wager, for the sum of fifty guineas, was decided last week in a rough sandy lane, near Birmingham; and, as the circumstances of the tale are of a novel and interesting nature, (especially at this particular juncture, when naval and military considerations are all the rage,) we shall endeavour to point out such particulars as have transpired with regard thereto:

An ingenious gentleman, of the name of Reddell, having invented what he calls a Carrade or Parajet, for the use of the infantry, some disputes, it seems, arose relative to the ease and expedition with which such articles might be removed from place to place; and the bet was, that two men should draw 112 lbs. in one of the said carriages, farther than any two men could carry the like weight; and as it was supposed that a heavy rough road would be in favour of those that carried the weight; the privilege was allowed them of choosing the worst (within a certain number of miles) that could be thought of. Accordingly, four very stout looking men started at the time appointed, and after marching about fourteen miles in three hours, the men with the burthen on their backs, gave up the contest, as the advantage proved to be greatly in favor of those with the carriage. The one that was used on the above occasion runs remarkably easy on two light but firmly constructed wheels, (about the size of those of a common wheel-barrow,) which wheels are placed in a peculiar manner, in the inside of the carriages, and nearly out of sight, and have steel cutters placed so as to prevent their clogging in the worst of roads. It forms a commodious seat for two men, and underneath it, there is a place to hold the necessary articles. The back of the seat is between four and five feet high, and about three feet wide, covered with sheet iron, and some other ingenious contrivances, which is said to render it perfectly bullet proof. It is armed with strong and sharp iron spikes at the top, and it is proposed to make them of any height, from four and a half to six feet. The low ones adapted to fire over, and the high ones to have a suitable place to fire through. There are fastenings like a minister of divine wrath, he

denounces against them the vengeance of heaven, and the curses of the government have been known to faint under his examination, alleging that they were unable to bear the fire of his eloquence and the tortures of his interrogatories.

He is small of stature, and of a visage fallow and wan: but when he opens his lips, his personal defects vanish, his stature reaches the clouds, and he appears to be alone, graceful and lovely in the creation. You are under a species of enchantment similar to what Horace alludes to in his Art of Poetry, when the skilful dramatist transports you sometimes to Thebes and sometimes to Athens. Curran is indeed a magician, who enchains the imaginations of his hearers, and the spell is of such potency, that neither wisdom nor ignorance have any charm to resist it.

When he harangues in defence of the rights of mankind, the most bigoted are in love with Liberty and virtue: whilst, with a master hand, he pourtrays the miseries of Ireland, not a dry eye is to be seen; the court is drowned in tears. Corrupt juries, packed and empennelled for the special purpose of condemnation, softened and touched by his eloquence, resign to him their victims; the prison doors fly open at his approach; the chains fall from the hands of the victims. He is the angel of mercy, whose lips, touched with fire by the Almighty, whisper hope in the dungeon of despair, and speak deliverance to the captive.

But to form a correct estimate of this wonderful man, you must consider him, not merely as an orator, as a man distinguished in a single walk or department of literature. Men in general have their fort or strong ground in which lies their peculiar existence and strength. But this is not the case with him; in everything he is great: in every thing equal. He is, as it were, a center in the circle of the sciences: an attractive and luminous focus, on which rays are incessantly falling from all parts of the orb: a profound mathematician: a logician, acute, subtle and persuasive: a philosopher, elegantly speculative and profoundly erudit: a wit, sometimes lauding vice with the wrath and indignation of Juvenal, sometimes tittering at folly, with the elegant and courtly irony of Flaccus: a politician, clear sighted, steady and incorruptible: an orator realizing and transcending the definition of Cicero.

CETERA DESUNT. WASHINGTON CITY, OCT. 3.

The following is the Address, lately delivered by the President of the United States, to the Chiefs of the Osage Nation. We offer it to the public, with a confidence that the sentiments of good it breathes towards the aborigines of the soil, will afford as much pleasure to the reader, as they confer honor on the government.

My Children, White Hairs, Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage Nation.

I repeat to you assurances of the satisfaction it has given me to receive you here. Besides the labor of such a journey, the confidence you have shown in the honor and friendship of my countrymen is peculiarly gratifying, and I hope you have seen that your confidence was justly placed, that you have found yourselves, since you crossed the Mississippi, among brothers and friends with whom you were as safe as at home.

My Children: I sincerely weep with you over the graves of your chiefs and friends, who fell by the hands of their enemies lately defending the Osage river. Had they been prisoners, and living, we would have recovered them: but no voice can awake the dead, no power undo what is done; on this side of the Mississippi where our government has been long established, and our authority organized our friends visiting us are safe. We hope it will not be long before our voice will be heard and our name respected, by those who meditate to injure our friends, on the other side of that river; in the mean time Governor Harrison will be directed to take proper measures to inquire into the circumstances of the transaction, to report them to us for consideration and for the further measures they may require.

My Children: By late arrangements with France and Spain, we now take their place as your neighbours, friends and fathers; and we hope you will have no cause to regret the change. It is so long since our forefathers came from beyond the great waters that we have lost the memory of it, and seem to have grown out of this land, as you have done; never more will you have occasion to change your fathers. We are all now of one family, born in the same land, and born to live as brothers, and the strangers from beyond the great water are gone from among us, the great Spirit has given us strength, and has given us strength; not that we might hurt one another, but to do each other all the good in our power. Our dwellings in-

deed are very far apart; but not too far to carry on commerce and useful intercourse. You have furs and peltries which we want, and we have clothes and other useful things that you want; let us employ ourselves then in mutually accommodating each other. To begin this on our part, it was necessary to know what nations inhabited the great country called Louisiana, which embraces all the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, what number of peltries they could furnish, what quantities and kinds of merchandize they would require, where would be the deposits most convenient for them, and to make an exact map of all these waters. For this purpose I sent a young man, Capt. Lewis, one of my own household, to learn something of the people with whom we are situated, to let you know we were your friends, to invite you, to come and see us, and to tell us how we can be useful to you. I thank you for the readiness with which you have listened to his voice, and for the favor you showed him in his passage to the Missouri. I hope your countrymen will favor and protect him as far as they extend. On his return we shall hear what he has seen and heard, and proceed to establish trading houses where our red brethren shall think best, and to exchange commodities with them on terms with which they will be satisfied.

With the same views I had prepared another party to go up the Red river to its source, thence to the source of the Arkansas, and down to its mouth, but I will now give orders that they shall only go a small distance up the Red river this season, and return to tell us what they have seen, and that they shall not set out for the head of that river till the ensuing spring, when you will be at home, and will, I hope, guide and guard them on their journey. I also propose the next year to send another small party up the river Kansas to its source, thence to the head of the river of the Paris, and down to its mouth, and others up the river on the North side of the Missouri. For guides along these rivers we must make arrangements with the nations inhabiting them.

My Children: I was sorry to learn that a schism had taken place in your nation, and that a part of your people had withdrawn with the great track, to the Arkansas river, we will send an agent to them and will use our best offices to prevail on them to return, and to live in union with you. We will to make them also our friends, and to make that friendship, and the weight it may give us with them, useful to you and them.

We propose, my children, immediately to establish an agent to reside with you, who will speak to you our words, and convey yours to us; who will be the guardian of our peace and friendship, convey truths from the one to the other, dispel all falsehoods which might tend to alienate and divide us, and maintain a good understanding and friendship between us; as the distance is too great for you to come often and tell us your want, you will tell them to him on the spot, and he will convey them to us in writing, so that we shall be sure that they come from you; thro' the intervention of such an agent, we shall hope that our friendship will forever be preserved, no wrong will ever be done you by our nation, and we trust that yours will do none to us; and should unauthorised outrage on either side, let them be duly punished; or if they escape, let us make to each other the best satisfaction the case admits, and not let our peace be broken by bad men, for all people have some bad men among them whom no laws can restrain. As you have taken so long a journey to see your fathers, we wish you not to return till you shall have visited our country and towns towards the sea-coast. This will be new and satisfactory to you, and it will give you the same knowledge of the country on this side of the Mississippi, which we are endeavoring to acquire of that on the other side, by sending truly persons to explore them. We propose to do in your country only what we are desirous you should do in ours; we will provide accommodations for your journey, for your comfort while engaged in it, and for your return in safety to your own country, carrying with you those proofs of esteem with which we distinguish our friends, and shall particularly distinguish you. On your return tell your people that I take them all by the hand, that I become their father hereafter, that they shall know our nation only as friends and benefactors; that we have no views upon them but to carry on a commerce useful to them and us; to keep them in peace with their neighbors, that their children may multiply, may grow up and live to a good old age, and their women no longer fear the tomahawk of any enemy.

My Children, these are my words, carry them to your nation, keep them in your memories, and our friendship in your hearts, and may the Great Spirit look down upon us, and cover us with the mantle of his love.

TH: JEFFERSON.

At the time the foregoing address was delivered, the chiefs were presented with the following instrument of writing on parchment:

Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage nation of Indians!

The president of the United States takes you by the hand and invites you

and all the nations of red people within the territory of the United States, to look up to him as their father and friend, and to rely in full confidence upon his unvarying disposition to lead and protect them in the paths of peace and harmony, and to cultivate friendship with their brothers of the same colour, and with the citizens of the United States.

We have now made the chain of friendship bright between us, binding us all together. For your and our sakes, and for the sake of your and our children we must prevent it from becoming rusty—So long as the mountains in our land all endure, and our rivers flow, so long may the red and white people dwelling in it, live in the bonds of brotherhood and friendship.

In order that this friendship may be perpetual, and to prevent as far as possible every cause which might interrupt it. It is hereby announced and declared by the authority of the United States; that all lands belonging to you lying within the territory of the United States, shall be and remain the property of your nation, unless you shall voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same.

— Same place on the 10th, Mr. Benjamin West, merchant, formerly of Philadelphia, highly respected by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 23.

DIRE—at New-Orleans, on the 15th of September, Joseph Briggs Esq., private secretary to the Governor General of Louisiana.

— Same place on the 10th, Mr. Benjamin West, merchant, formerly of Philadelphia, highly respected by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

— At the same place on the 4th, Mr. George Cooper, printer, formerly of Frankfort.

Voters of the Northern District,

To you, fellow-citizens, it has already been announced that Col. William Irvine, of Madison county, offers his services as an Elector at the ensuing election, to vote for President and Vice-president of the United States. To the acquaintances of Col. Irvine a knowledge of his offering will be sufficient to ensure their suffrage. But to those with whom he is unacquainted it may be necessary to state that his principles are truly republican; and that when young he became a citizen of Kentucky, and partook of the dangers, fatigues and sufferings of those who bled in defending the early settlers from the ravages of our savage enemy.

A VOTER
** The Printers in this State are requested to publish the above.

SPANISH BRIBERY:

Bribery is undoubtedly a favorite system with the Spaniards. There is no doubt but a little of it was employed at the time of Governor Blount's impeachment. The following shows the disposition evinced on the occasion stated. It

will be proper to inform our readers that Major Jackson is a dismissed civil officer, whose rancor has been particularly displayed against the President for his conduct relative to Louisiana, and the negotiation with Spain. His bitterness

has so far exceeded all bounds of decency, that the Marquis d'Urgo might well mistake him for a partisan of Spain. Whether the Major has chosen this opportunity of making peace with the Administration, is not the question before us. He has certainly performed a service to his country, in exposing a foreign maneuver, which wipes away a considerable portion of his political sins.—N. C. Messenger.

(Signed)

H. DEARBORN.

* This has an allusion to a golden chain with which the instrument was embossed.

DRS. BROWN & WARFIELD.
BEG leave to inform the public that they will practice MEDICINE & SURGERY, in partnership, in the town of Lexington and the vicinity.

They have just received from Philadelphia, a supply of

FRESH DRUGS, which they will sell wholesale or retail, at their New Apothecary Shop, next door to Mr. Leavy's store. Physicians who purchase, will be supplied only with such as are fresh and genuine.

Surgeons' Instruments & Shop Furniture

May also be had
October 20th, 1804.

BOAT-YARD.

KEEL, Orleans or Kentucky Boats, will be delivered on the Monongehela river, at any place between Brownsville (Redstone) and Pittsburgh, on the shortest notice and most moderate terms. As I conceive I am better prepared for boat building than any other on these waters, I flatter myself that the Kentucky merchants, and traders to New-Orleans, &c. will be better and more speedily accommodated at my yard, than they can at any other. Orders addressed to me at Brownsville shall be duly attended to.

John M. Courtney.
October 4th, 1804.

AUGUST 6th, 1804.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one black MARE, ten years old, 13 hands and an half high, right hind foot white star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder M, and on the near buttock M.

Richard Kenney.

JUNE 30th, 1804.

TAKEN up by William McKee, living on the waters of Mill Creek in Harrison County, Brown Filley, two years old last spring, about twelve hands three inches high, with an old bell, the upper corner pieces he will see the Marquis de Cafa Yrujo—or, if more convenient, he will wait on him.

Thursday, Sept. 8.

This note was sent by Mr. Johnson my clerk, and left at Gov. M'Kean's, Mr. Breuil called on me soon after, and said, that the Marquis de Cafa Yrujo would be glad to see me at the Marquis's house at 5 o'clock.

I asked Mr. Breuil if he knew on what business Mr. Yrujo wanted to see me, he said he did not know.

I went at 5 o'clock to Mr. Yrujo's house, and on entering the room, was accosted by him in nearly the following words:

"You will be surprised Major Jackson, at the liberty I have taken in sending to you, but I trust an explanation of the motive will excuse me. I consider you fit as a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of honor."

"By a political intolerance you have been forced to adopt a profession different from what you have heretofore pursued—but it is one in which you are qualified to be very useful. I observe by certain opinions expressed in your paper that you consider the present administration (for I will not call them government) as disinclined to go to war with Spain, however you are mistaken, the reverse is the fact—and they only with the federal papers to utter these opinions that they may have an argument of that sort for indulging their wish to go to war with my country, which would be very injurious to yours; for if the king my master was to order three ships of the line and six fri-

ates to the Mississippi—three ships of coming from Malta will no doubt be made my friend by Sir Alexander Ball. Should such be the case, and we continue here any time after peace, or after the negotiation for our ransom is finally concluded, I shall then probably live with him, and will have it in my power to tell you something about this barbarous country and its ferocious inhabitants. As it is now we are much secluded, and as closely confined as any of the Bahaw's women. Tis said there are many curiosities in this city, and the neighborhood well worthy of seeing, the ruins of ancient pillars, triumphal arches, &c. &c. But we might remain here twenty years and not know more of them, except by report than you who hope will never see the place. There is a triumphal arch, in this city, which I have seen, the workmanship is finished in a very superior style, and the figures in brass are bold and beautiful executed. The Latin inscription is in some parts much defaced, and what is legible is in such detached and imperfect parts, words, and letters that it would puzzle a profound antiquarian.

"It is in general supposed that our squadron intends to bombard this place in the course of the approaching summer. Should such be the case, we shall all be moved with the royal family and be confined in the country places. Altho' the Bahaw has no very

sincere regard for us, yet so soon as this town is attacked by our squadron, he will take care to have us removed to a place of safety. I hope in God we shall yet have another crack at him, I do not think we should ever again be made prisoners to the Bahaw of Tripoli.

W. JACKSON.

Sworn the 7th Sept. 1804,
That the contents of the
written statement are just
and true.

EDWD. SHIPPEN, Chief
Justice of the supreme
court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1804.

SIR,
Considerations paramount to all others, the love of my country, and a sense of personal honor, which no change of fortune or circumstance can ever efface or diminish, have decided me, on the present occasion to address you.

The accompanying document refers to the most interesting objects that can engage my attention, and for the moment, those objects banish every other remembrance.

Yours official character, precludes the only reparation I would consent to receive for this attempt against my honor. It is for you to determine what satisfaction is due to our country and its government.

I shall wait the time necessary to learn your decision before I give further publicity to the transaction.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. JACKSON.
President of the United
States.

Monticello, Sept. 15, 1804.

SIR,
I received your letters of the 7th and 9th inst. and shall use their contents in due time and place for the benefit of our country: as you seem sufficiently apprised that the person of the marquis Yrujo is under the safe-guard of the nation, and secured by its honor against all violation, I need add nothing on that head. On another, however, I may be permitted to add that if the information respecting a letter said to have been written by me was sent as a sample of the communications proposed to be given to you, their loss will not be great.... No such letter was ever written by me, by my authority, or with my privity. Wish my acknowledgement for the communication I tender you my salutations.

TH: JEFFERSON.
Major Wm. Jackson.
* Duplicate.

WASHINGTON CITY, O.R.
Extract of a letter from one of our
fellow citizens, dated,

Tripoli prison, May 4, 1804.

"I mentioned to you some time since what the English Consul had told me, that he had obtained leave for me to live with him, but the burning of the Philadelphia frigate by our squadron, had irritated the bahaw against us, and made him retract the permission which it seems had been granted with so much reluctance. Since that the consul has gone to Malta, being temporarily ordered to leave this regency. I feel very little disposed to regret his dismissal, at least in him I have lost no friend, notwithstanding his professions and affected friendship. His conduct towards us on our arrival, at this place was far from being friendly. Instead of coming forward as he ought to have done, to console us under our misfortune, and alleviate our necessities, we knew not for several days that there was such a man in Tripoli. Instead of being with us as his humanity ought to have dictated was his duty, he was basely crouching at the throne of an unprincipled tyrantical usurper, and with the most despicable humiliation congratulating his own good fortune in obtaining so valuable a prize as our ship, and so many slaves thus suddenly becoming his! With regard to what he said of having obtained permission for me to live with him at his house, I am very much inclined to think he never broached the subject to the bahaw, he never mentioned it to me until he knew that such a thing was next to impracticable. His dimiss-

ion, in such cases made and provided.

A Copy. Teste.

William Irvine, C. M. C.

LEXINGTON Oct. 8th, 1804.

MADISON CIRCUIT CA

September Court, 1804.

Green Clay Complainant.

Against

Ralph Morgan & Als. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his Counsel, and on his motion, it appearing to the Court that the defendants Peter Banta, Lear Banta, Abraham Demot & Hannah his wife, Abram Titton & Peggy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of their next March term of this Court, to the cause if any they can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A Copy. Teste.

William Irvine, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that I shall meet on the second Saturday in November next with the Commissioners appointed by an order of the county court of Bourbon, under the act of Assembly, entitled

"An act to reduce into one the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of and proportioning lands," at the house of Laban Ship, in the county aforesaid on Flatt Run, a branch of Stoner's Fork of Licking, and shall from thence proceed with said Commissioners, to the beginning corner of my settlement of 400 acres on said run, & shall then & there proceed to take the depositions of witnesses, to establish the calls contained in the said settlement entry, also the calls contained in the pre-emption entry appendant thereto, & then and there to do such other acts as may be further necessary and agreeable to law.

Isaac Ruddell.

October 20th, 1804.

AKEN up by Daniel Owley,
ONE SORREL FILLY,
two years old, with a blaze face, thirteen hands high, two white feet, no brand perceptible: Appraised to 30 dollars. Poled before me,

William Owley, J. P.

For Lincoln County.

EKEN up by Charles Tunin of Jessamine county, living on Jessamine creek near Bartley's mill,

ABAI FILLY,
judged at one year old, tail spring, with a small long star in her forehead, neither branded nor docked, supposed to be 13 hands high; Appraised to thirty dollars before me this 17th of August, 1804.

* John Metcalf, J. P.

TAKEN up by Wm. Wallace, Garrard County, near Paint Lick,

A DARK BAY FILLY,
supposed to be a yearling filly, has a blaze terminating on the right nostril, the left hind foot white, neither docked nor branded; Appraised to 25 dollars. A true copy,

Edmund Terrill.

William West,

Has this STORE, is this town, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

And expects an additional supply in a few weeks—His customers will find his Goods on as low terms for ready CASH, as any in this place. He wishes to purchase good merchantable WHEAT, to be delivered at such mills as may be agreed on. He will also buy first quality crop Tobacco, Hog's Lard in firkins, Bees' Wax, Tallow and country made Sugar, &c. &c.

Lexington, 15th Oct. 1804.

P. S. Linseed Oil and Chewing Tobacco, well prepared and of excellent quality for sale.

FOR SALE

556 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000

Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1/3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2/3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chillicothe.

The Lands will be sold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS.

LEXINGTON Oct. 8th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THAT whereas my wife SARAH has left me, and is now going about at large, I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring her, or dealing with or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts that she may contract, and will act in every case respecting her according to law.

Levi Bacon.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Jeremiah Rankin, dec'd either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment by the first of December, next, likewise all those having any demands against the estate are requested to come forward with their accounts properly authenticated, that provision may be made for the discharge of the same.

Ex't of the estate of Jeremiah Rankin, Oct. 20th 1804.

John B. Gelland,

Ex't of the estate of Jeremiah Rankin, Oct. 20th 1804.

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John B. Gelland,

Ex't

25 NOW OPENING BY
Charles Wilkins,

the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Mells, Parker and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queen's Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH
or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

** Four or five Journeymen
Rope-Makers wanted. None need
apply but good workmen.

26 THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he con-
tinues to carry on the

WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,

and

BLUE DYING.

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning
Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool
with a warm dye, which he will warrant to
stand equal to any blue in America. The
deep blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I.C.
stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove
either of the colours will please to wash them,
which will convince them it is a warm dye and
will stand.

JOHN GOLDWELL.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804. tf

"Trifles, light as air."

A jockey lately selling a nag to a
gentleman, frequently observed with
much earnestness, 'that he was an
honest horse.' After the purchase, the
gentleman asked him, "What he
meant by an honest horse?" "Why
I'll tell you," replied the jockey,
'whenever I rode him he always
threatened to throw me, and d—
me if he ever deceived me.'

EIGHT PENCE REWARD

WILL be given to any person who will ap-
prehend and deliver at my shop, in
Lexington, EDWARD SMITH and WILLI-
AM MITT, who are brothers, and sons of
Samuel Smith, living near Col. Bowmen's, South
Elkhorn, said Edward and William are ap-
prentices to the boot and shoe making busi-
ness, and left me on Saturday last, and took
with them the whole of their wearing appa-
rel. Edward is 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 9
or 10 inches high, stout well made, fair hair,
grey eyes, and a fly look. William is 16 or
17 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well
made, hair rather darker, and more open coun-
tenance than his brother. Four pence reward
will be given for either, or the above reward
for both.

All persons are hereby forewarned from
harboring, entertaining, or concealing either
or both of the above mentioned apprentices,
as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost
rigour of the law, the person or persons who
shall so offend.

William Ross.

N. B. I am credibly informed that Edward
is courting a young woman in the neighbour-
hood of his father.

W. R.

August 27, 1804.

Rags.

Three cents per pound, or 18s.
per hundred weight, given for clean
linen or cotton Rags, at Chaerliss's
printing office, Lexington.

Woodford county, 16th June, 1804.
TAKEN up by James Bowdery, near Scott's
Warehouse, one Bay HORSE, three years old,
branded on the near buttock thus, a star
in his forehead, hind feet white, about thirteen
and a half hands high—appraised to thir-
ty dollars.

G. Scott, J. P.

TO BE LET

To the lowest bidder, at the court house
door in Georgetown, on the fourth Monday in
November next, (being court day,) the build-
ing of a Log Jail, for Scott county, to be ten-
ty feet by twenty-seven, and two stories high.
Five hundred dollars will be advanced to the
undertaker, of whom bond and security will
be required for the performance of the con-
tract. Further particulars may be known,
and a plan of the jail seen at any time, by ap-
plying to Samuel Shepard, in Georgetown.

John Mosby.

Lewis Nucolls,
Saml. Shepard,
John Thomson.

Georgetown, Oct. 4, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners appointed by the coun-
try court of Fayette, by virtue of the act
entitled "an act to reduce into one the several
acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for pro-
claiming lands, to perpetuate testimony re-
pecting the following entry, to wit: "Richard
Matheron enters, 22,277 1/2 acres, on trea-
tury warrant, No. 19,465, to be laid off twice
as long as wide, to include a mulberry tree
marked thus, TF* and two hickories, with
four oaks in each, to include the said three
marked trees, near the centre thereof, the
said three trees standing on the hunters' trace,
leaving from Bryant's station, over to the wa-
ters of Hinkton on the dividing ridge, be-
tween the waters of Hinkton and the waters of
Elkhorn, beginning 1490 poles fourth west from
the above marked trees, running thence north
1334 poles, thence west to the beginning, for quar-
ty," will meet on third of November next, at
the house of Peter Moore, on the said divid-
ing ridge, and from thence proceed to the spe-
cial call of said entry, to perpetuate the testi-
mony of survey witnesses respecting the same,
and to do such other things as may be neces-
sary, and directed by the said act.

Robert Johnston & others,
affinees of Richard Matheron.

October 15, 1804.

These two letters are joined together.

TAKEN up by James Wright Living in Flem-
ington county, near the mouth of Clover, one bay
horse, two years old, a bold face, four white
feet, to the gait, thirteen hands high,
and a year and a half, branded to ill. this 16th

Oct. 16, 1804.

Piers, J. P.

42 Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on
the north side of the Kentucky river, and
lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo.
May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1/4 acres half of 433 1/2 entered
by John May, around the the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May
1780, by George May, near Lydia's
Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of
Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered
June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of
John May's entry of 1000, including
the confluence of the South fork with
Main Licking, which lies within the
forks, and including a part of the town of
Falmouth.

666 2/3 acres, part of Samuel Mer-
edith's 1000, in the forks of Licking,
adjoining the last entry, and including
the remainder of Falmouth—Patented
10th July, 1786.

1533 1/3 acres, part of Samuel Mer-
edith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres,
on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th
November, 1786.

266 2/3 acres part of Samuel Mer-
edith's and George Clymer's 400, north-
side of Licking, and joining John May's
1000 before mentioned.

1000 acre s entered for Ben Hollis-
day, on Battle creek, adjoining John
Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May,
north side of the Rolling fork of Salt
river, joining George Underwood, and
including the mouth of Willson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of
land are deduced, by private contracts,
from the persons for whom they were
located.

GEO. M. BIBB.
Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804. tf.



W. MENTELLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that
he has just got a PHYSIOMORTRACE com-
pleted on an entire new construction, by means
of which perfect profile likenesses can be taken
in a few seconds. As an application for a pa-
tent for using the above instrument is made, all
persons are hereby forbid to use it at their pe-
ri.

Cash

WILL be given for approved
SMALL NOTES, by George Man-
sell & Co.

* George G. Taylor, J. P. C. C.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

has removed to his farm, seven
miles east of Lexington, near the
Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will
continue to practice Medicine, in all its
different branches. All those indebted
to him, are requested to come forward
and settle their respective accounts.

April 9, 1804.

FOR SALE,
A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill
and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Sil-
ver-creek, in Madison county, about
six miles from the court-house, and
ten miles from the Kentucky river, to
which is annexed 140 acres of

56 LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any
in the state, and the Mills and Distil-
lery in prime order. For terms ap-
ply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER,
Madison county }
Oc. 18, 1803. } tf

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

18 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT it has been deemed exped-
ient to change the form of the Mea-
iterranean Passports issued to vessels of the
United States; that from the eighth
day of July next, those of the new
form will be issued at the custom house,
to every vessel, for which application
may be made on a compliance with the
terms prescribed by law, and surrendering
the former passport of which the may
be possessed, if any, in which latter case
no fees will be required for the exchange:

and that by an arrangement agreed upon
by the Barbary powers, with whom we
are at peace, either the old or the
new form of passport will be sufficient
to protect the vessels of the United
States from capture until the 1st of Ju-
ly, 1805, after which the old form of
passport will be unavailable, and the
new one alone in use.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the Uni-
ited States are requested to insert the
above in their Gazettes twice a week for
the space of six months, and the Col-
lectors of the Customs to keep copies of
it posted up in their offices. 6 in.

W. REED, a number of the officers of the
late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-
tunate enough to locate their claims in a
tract of country, since found to be com-
piled with the Indian claims. This is
hereby to give notice, that application is
intended to be made, in the name of all those
who with reards, by petition to Congress;
and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-
ship of the case, but other land will be sub-
stituted. The agent who undertakes the ma-
nagement of the business, etc., as compensa-
tion, one third only, of what land is actually
located and ultimately saved, he being at an
expense patenting the land. All who with-
upon these terms, their claims to be attended
to, are requested to write forthwith, to The
Treasurer of the Customs, who will com-
municate with such agent.

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piled with the Indian claims. This is
hereby to give notice, that application is
intended to be made, in the name of all those
who with reards, by petition to Congress;
and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-
ship of the case, but other land will be sub-
stituted. The agent who undertakes the ma-
nagement of the business, etc., as compensa-
tion, one third only, of what land is actually
located and ultimately saved, he being at an
expense patenting the land. All who with-
upon these terms, their claims to be attended
to, are requested to write forthwith, to The
Treasurer of the Customs, who will com-
municate with such agent.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the Uni-
ited States are requested to insert the
above in their Gazettes twice a week for
the space of six months, and the Col-
lectors of the Customs to keep copies of
it posted up in their offices. 6 in.

W. REED, a number of the officers of the
late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-
tunate enough to locate their claims in a
tract of country, since found to be com-
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